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U.N. FORCES IN FULL RETREAT

Chinese Communists Mass Against Open Flank

COMMENT

Until the Peking Government fully discloses its hand, how bitter will be the sequel to the launching of a nakedly aggressive counter-offensive by the Chinese armies in Korea cannot readily be predicted. The gravity of events, nonetheless, is inescapable. Pretence, for all practical purposes, has been abandoned. Even Mao Tse-tung could hardly maintain that the latest massive onslaught was organised by volunteer contingents. On her part, the United States has thrown down the challenge, a direct charge of aggression in the Security Council.

What is not so clear is how far the Chinese Communists are prepared to pursue the Moscow mission. Collapse of the South Korean divisions on the central front jeopardised the whole U.N. position, forcing general retreat under relentless pressure. Whether these operations mean exploitation by the Chinese of the crash through, with the intention of marking time immediately initial objectives have been gained, or whether the large force still across the Yalu River will be thrown in remains a matter of pure conjecture. The question involves less their capabilities—and it is almost certain the U.N. regrouping along a new defence line will bring them to a halt—than whether they plan to try. Anxiety expressed both in Tokyo and Washington is not without warrant. MacArthur has thrown the issue to the United Nations, leaving no room for doubt as to his meaning—his hands are tied unless his authority includes "covertisation" of Manchurian bases. And the Soviet has a mutual defence pact with Peking. The dilemma is obvious. We are nearer to an extension of the conflict than ever before. Strenuous will be the effort to find a way through the morass. We are not ready to believe that Russia is more prepared to precipitate a war than is the United Kingdom. China's aggression may have as its real purpose a stronger talking point at Lake Success. But statesmanship has a heavy task.

Cornerstones Of Defence Bulge Held Firmly

North-West Korea, Nov. 29.

United Nations troops were in full retreat south of the Chongchon River tonight as Chinese Communists massed against their wide open right flank.

An army in retreat is always a depressing spectacle and this was no exception.

Reuter's correspondent Roy Macartney drove down both sides of the shrinking Eighth Army defence bulge which runs from Kunuri, 15 miles inland, to Sinanju, near the river mouth, and then 20 miles south-eastwards to Sunchon.

Kunuri was in Communist hands, but at nightfall Allied troops still held the other two cornerstones firmly.

As Macartney drove along the river line, with the sound of guns booming in the distance, racing ambulances predominated among the few vehicles still heading northward.

Through the roadside dust detachments of South Korean soldiers who had raced joyously towards the Yalu River front less than a month ago, plodded southward with heavy hearts.

Most of them were without weapons. The remnants of units drifted along in twos and threes. Occasionally an organised body of 100 or more South Korean troops, commanded by officers and with their equipment still on their backs, filed down the road of retreat.

Refugees once more were the harbingers of the advancing Communists.

Helping to clog the roads were families leading their animals and carrying bundles on their backs and heads.

In some villages anxious householders stood at their doors watching the traffic swirl past.

Overhead the air buzzed with United Nations planes, leaving vapour trails in the clear blue sky.

GLOOMY MEN

The comparative warmth of the day and the absence of Communist planes to harry the retreating columns were the only consolation to the gloomy men of the United Nations forces.

"Only when he arrived at Yongyang, former North Korean capital, did we learn that the road we had taken had been under fire an hour before," reports Macartney who added that this emphasised the fluidity and uncertainty of the battle.

HEAVY LOSSES

North of the ice-choked Chongchon River the American 25th and Second Divisions, with the Turkish Brigade to the east, have suffered heavy casualties.

Helicopters were busy aiding in the evacuation of the wounded.

On the roads steel helmeted American military police directed the one-way traffic through narrow bottlenecks.

They said that only the Sinanju - Sunchon - Pyongyang axis remained freely open to the south.

Big fires blazed in many villages, with groups of South Korean soldiers clustering round them for warmth.

South Koreans, still marching south in cotton-padded helmets and ear pads, flashed out of the

dusk into Macartney's jeep's headlights like phantoms.

The Communist infiltration attacks had reduced the United Nations forces' sole operable line of communications to the main west coast road running from Sinanju south to Sunchon and on to Pyongyang.

British and Australian counter-attacking troops were busy clearing secondary roads while wheeling into position to fill in the open right flank from a line running roughly through Kunuri to Sunchon.—Reuter.

Peking Barter

San Francisco, Nov. 29.

Exchange of goods between China and East Germany would be started immediately and the first cargo of Chinese goods would be shipped shortly, according to a Peking broadcast tonight.

Under a trade agreement for 1951, signed on October 10 this year, East Germany would export heavy machinery and equipment to China in exchange for various Chinese raw materials.—Reuter.

Pleven Calls For Vote Of Confidence

Paris, Nov. 29.

The Prime Minister, M. Rene Pleven, today asked the National Assembly for a vote of confidence.

His action followed last night's refusal by the French President, M. Vincent Auriol, to accept the resignation of M. Pleven's government after a vote of censure on the Socialist Defence Minister, M. Jules Moch.

The vote cannot be taken until tomorrow, under the French constitution.

President Auriol presided at a meeting of the Council of Ministers earlier today which authorised the Prime Minister to put the question of confidence to the Assembly, "on the composition and policy of the government."

In a secret vote yesterday, the Assembly by 236 to 203 approved a Communist motion to indict M. Moch before the High Court of Justice for "crimes committed in the exercise of his functions while Minister of the Interior."

These arose in the "affair of the generals" which involved the disclosure that two senior army officers had allowed top secrets to reach the Indo-Chinese insurgents.

After the vote, five Socialist ministers withdrew from the Cabinet in protest and the Prime Minister then offered his government's resignation to the President who refused to accept it.—Reuter.

Important Truman Statement Coming

Washington, Nov. 29.

White House officials said today that President Truman will tell the United States tomorrow what the United States government is going to do to cope with the new threat to world peace raised by the Communist thrust into Korea.

An official said that at President Truman's press conference "the President definitely will have a statement on Korea. It will restate this country's Far Eastern policy." — United Press.

New War Plan In Korea Now Called For

Washington, Nov. 29.

Senator Millard Tydings, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said today that a "mass invasion by hundreds of thousands of trained Chinese troops" in Korea called for a complete new war plan.

He made the statement after a conference with Defence Department officials.

Senator Tydings said that the Defence Department officials described the Korean situation as "very grave" and added that new war plans were being developed.

Senator Tydings said he assumed the tentative plans included the possible use of the atom bomb in Korea. Later he revised that to say he assumed that all possible military strategy was being considered.

Senator Tydings said a decision as to the use of artillery, manpower or the atomic bomb was not one for the Senate Committee or Congress, but for the Executive Department.—Reuter.

PAT BEATS FOUR YEAR OLD JINX

Sydney, Nov. 29.

Mrs Pat Brown, at her sixth attempt, has finally managed to beat a four-year-old jinx and leave Australia for America where she will join her husband.

Here is her record since she made her first, vain, bid to join him soon after the end of the war.

1. Two days before sailing broke a leg;
2. Stowed away because she couldn't get a passage but was discovered and sent back from Manila;
3. Booked by plan, but the taxi taking her to the dome crashed and she broke her arm;
4. A few days before her next ship was to sail, contracted measles and lost her medical clearance;
5. Booked on another plane, she was taken to hospital for a serious abdominal operation a few days before the aircraft took off.

6. A few days before her plane left on her last attempt a baby tore her ticket up. Although it was replaced she nearly missed the plane by oversleeping.

The plane was held for her and, she hurried aboard, she gasped to friends:

"My husband will never believe all this. He's a marine." — Reuter.

Red Delegates Incommunicado

New York, Nov. 29.

Communist China's delegates to the United Nations have maintained a maximum of privacy since their arrival in the United States.

They have done no sight-seeing and have spurned the luxurious dining rooms of the Waldorf-Astoria, having their meals sent to their rooms instead.

A special lift is held in reserve for them at the hotel. A room at each end of their suite is kept vacant to foil possible "cavewalkers." — Reuter.

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These youngsters in West Berlin are arriving for the first day of their new school term. Each smilingly clutches a "schultüte," a cone-like container filled with goodies by their parents. This was the first revival of the ancient tradition since World War II. (Acme)

BLUNT CHARGES AGAINST PEKING REDS AT LAKE SUCCESS

Lake Success, Nov. 29.

The United States accused Communist China today of using "distortions, slanders, half-truths and outright lies" to support its charge of American "aggression" against Formosa.

Mr Warren Austin urged the Security Council to get to work on the six-power resolution calling upon Peking to withdraw its forces from Korea.

Mr Austin dismissed General Wu's charges as an attempt "to challenge two-thirds of the world."

He recognised that some delegations still needed instructions from their governments on the resolution and therefore he would not press for a vote tonight. The resolution was certain of a Russian veto, which would make it possible for the United States and its Western partners to take care of Chinese aggression against Korea to the 60-nation veto-free General Assembly.

"My delegation has no wish at this time to explore the details of General Wu's statement," said Mr Austin. "It would take long to restore history to its previous condition. At this moment, the Council should not be delayed in its effort to prevent the spread of war in Asia. At the moment it suffices for me to categorically deny his charges against the United Nations and the United States."

SILENCE

Mr Austin noted General Wu's silence regarding the 20 questions he (Austin) posed to the Communists on Tuesday.

"General Wu declined to answer my questions directly, but here, as elsewhere, he did answer them, either by his silence or when bound by circumstances to speak by his statements, which revealed the attitude of an aggressor."

"What this Council must do, in the opinion of my government, is lay aside the fantastic charge of United States aggression against Formosa and proceed with the six-power resolution on Korea."

As General Wu and his delegation sat in the Important Visitors' section some 20 feet from the conference table and feigned indifference to proceedings, Col. Limb said: "I charge the Communist regime with criminal warfare, wanton provoked aggression upon the Republic of Korea. I charge it with endangering the peace of the world. I charge it with inviting cataclysmic disaster to all mankind by its insane, immoral and monstrous conduct. I demand that the Chinese Communist regime withdraw its troops from Korea forthwith. I demand that it release military and civilian prisoners of war."

MAD MARCH

"Peace in the Orient and peace in the world are indivisible today. But they are also unattainable unless Communism halts its mad march of world conquest. It must be made, to halt. This is stern reality."

He said General MacArthur's forces had been on the "verge of fulfilment" of its orders to restore peace and security in Korea.

"Then suddenly the Chinese Communist Army, without provocation, without justification, wantonly invaded the soil of Korea. This massive Chinese Communist army, supplied with weapons of every description chiefly from the arsenal of the International Communist heartland, was driven into this savage warfare against Korea, a friendly neighbour. The shells and bullets of this Chinese Communist Army are at this very moment killing men of the United Nations and the civilian population of my country."

"This is plain, unwarranted aggression. I point my finger at these representatives of the Chinese Communist regime and ask, why do their representatives come here with unclean hands. I ask again, why does the group come here with hands that drip blood—blood of the United Nations troops, blood of the Korean people?"

CHARGE DERIDED

When Col. Limb had finished and Dr. Ting-fu Tsiang of Nationalist China took the floor to speak about Formosa, the Communists took their place at the Council table.

Dr. Tsiang derided the Reds' charge of American "imperialism". He told the Council:

"His Wu's statement yesterday was about U.S. imperialist designs on Taiwan, but there are no American military forces on this island. The United States has not asked for naval, air or Army bases on the island nor for any special economic or political privileges. We should refresh our memories of the past war. Before the United States government gave aid to China in fighting Japan, the United States could have, but did not, demand any conditions whatever from my government. That policy was in strange contrast with the policy of the Soviet government."

"China was forced to yield to Russia Port Arthur and to give other special privileges in Manchuria. The United States government asked nothing of China for its great aid during the war."

CAIRO AGREEMENT

Dr. Tsiang agreed with General Wu that the Cairo and Potsdam declarations agreed to return Formosa to China.

"But the agreement was made for the benefit of the Chinese people," he added. General Wu then asked for the floor to denounce Dr. Tsiang as a representative of China.

"I have serious doubts whether this man who just spoke is Chinese himself," he said. "Some 475,000,000 people speak a language which it appears he does not know himself."

This was a sarcastic reference to Dr. Tsiang's custom of addressing the Council in English. General Wu refuses to speak anything but Chinese.—United Press.

HOUR OF DECISION FOR PEKING

Mr Acheson Gives Warning In Striking Speech Over Radio

"An Act Of Brazen Aggression"

Washington, Nov. 29.

The Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, in a radio address to the National Council of the Churches of Christ today he is confident that "the United Nations will not be found lacking in firmness of spirit or determination in responding to this new aggression (the Chinese Communist thrust in Korea)."

The United Nations "cannot be intimidated by this new challenge to its authority into shaking off its responsibilities to the people of Korea."

Mr Acheson's speech read in part: "A serious situation has arisen—one which holds graves danger for the peace of the world. I would like to talk to you about the meaning of this situation which has been created in Korea before going on to discuss some of the broader questions I had in mind to raise with you this evening. An act of brazen aggression has taken place in Korea."

"Against these new, fresh and numerous forces our U.N. troops are fighting bravely. But conditions are difficult. They have been met with heroic fortitude. "We have had dark days before in Korea. When the first wave of aggression had driven us back to the beachhead of Pusan and the outlook was not bright, the United Nations showed no weakness of spirit or of determination because it was fighting for a principle. And I am confident too that the United Nations will not be found lacking in firmness of spirit or determination in responding to this new aggression. . . .

NO INTIMIDATION

"We cannot be intimidated by this new challenge to its authority into shaking off its responsibilities to the people of Korea."

"Now this new act of aggression has created a new crisis—a situation of unparalleled danger."

"For if the Chinese Communist authorities continue to impose upon their people this war against the United Nations they will vastly increase the danger to the whole fabric of world peace."

"If the Chinese Communist authorities have real concern for their well-being of their people or for the regard of other nations they now have an opportunity to do it."

"This is the hour of decision. The authorities of Communist China stand before the judgment of mankind. The world will watch their actions in Korea and at Lake Success."

SOLIDARITY

"The United States has no special interests or interests different from those of the majority. From the very beginning of the Korean crisis the United States has sought complete solidarity with the majority of U.N. members."

"Questions raised by these acts of aggression in Korea go far beyond this small and remote peninsula. They have to be viewed as part of the world picture. To be fully understood they must be seen as part of world-wide operations of the international Communist Government. . . .

"Those who control the Soviet Union and the international Communist movement have made clear their fundamental design. It is to hold and solidify their power however ruthless the means may be required."

"The danger to the rest of the world created by design arises out of the belief made very clear in Bolshevik political writings that the holding of power by Russians of the So-

viet Union requires complete subversion or forcible destruction of countries now free of their control."

"They are encouraged to act on this belief by the illusion that in so doing they are helping along the inevitable course of history."

INEVITABLE

"According to the Bolshevik interpretation history points to the collapse of non-Soviet states and their replacement by Soviet-style and Soviet-controlled states. Conflict is anticipated in the Bolshevik theory as an inevitable part of the process. . . .

"The Soviet military powers creates a very grave danger to free institutions—a danger which must not be underestimated. The course of action we have chosen is to join with other Allies in increasing the strength of the free world as a bulwark against Soviet aggression. The purpose of this strength is not aggression. It is the very opposite. It is to defend such aggression."

He added, "If ever time imposed a test not alone of strength but of the character upon our people, this is such a time. . . . For the first time in history a world organisation has rallied to put down by force of arms a crime committed against an international community.—United Press."

Spheres Of Influence Old Fashioned

London, Nov. 29.

Mr Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons in its foreign policy debate today that the Middle East had been traditionally the scene of internal disagreements, and rivalry. But there were recent events which gave ground for satisfaction, he added.

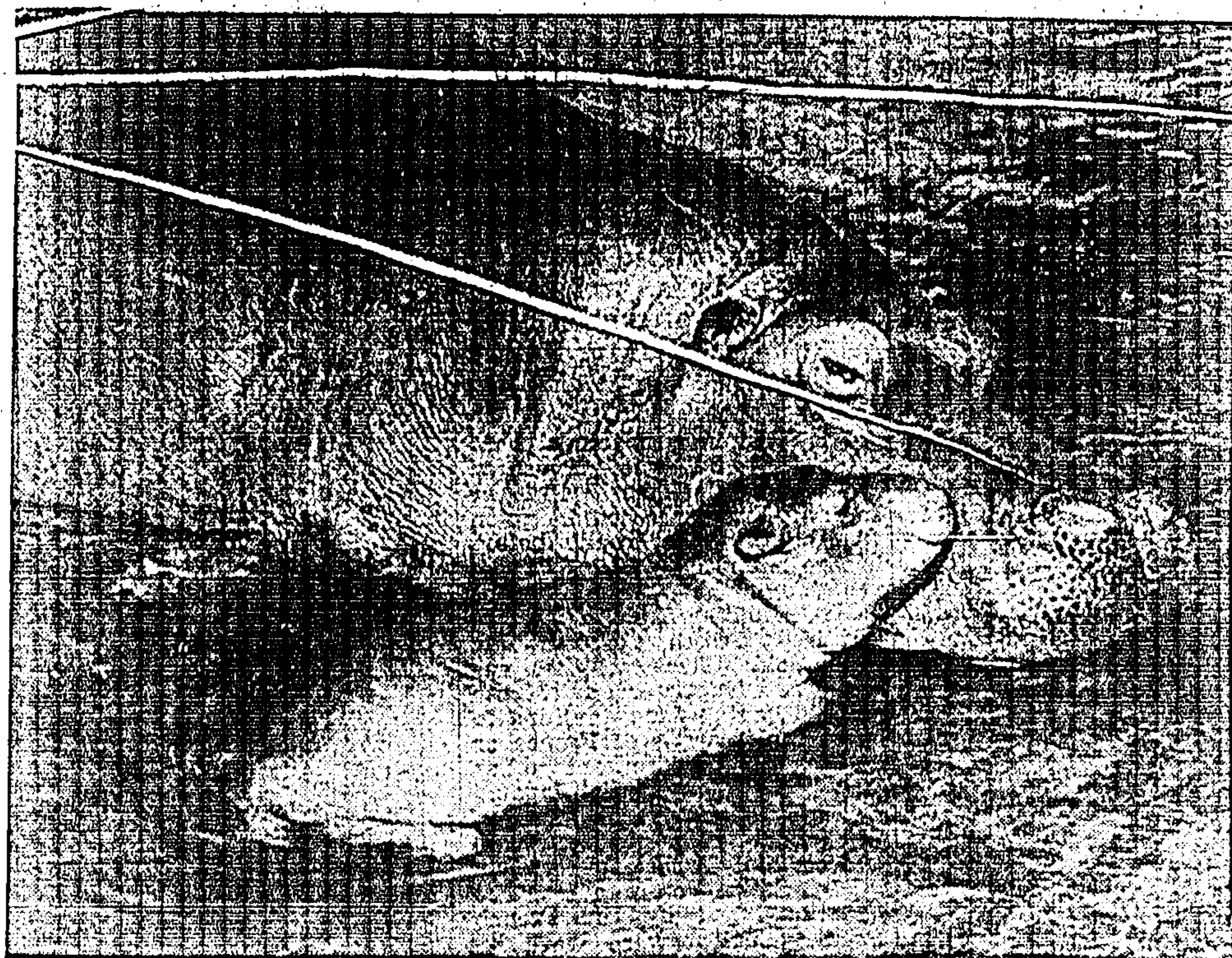
There was the tripartite declaration by the Governments of France, the United States and Britain of last May, he continued.

It must be a matter of satisfaction that these countries had turned their backs on any old-fashioned ideas of spheres of influence and been able to join in a statement of common intent to assist in the preservation of peace and stability in that area.

Within this framework many obstinate problems might be settled.

Another important decision was that Turkey and Greece should be associated with the defence planning in the Mediterranean and in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

In addition, all Middle Eastern countries members of the United Nations, including Israel and Egypt, voted for the General Assembly resolution of November 3 entitled "United Action For Peace", Mr Bevin said.—Reuter.



MOSCOW MAMA—Greta, hippopotamus at the Moscow Zoo, lies contentedly next to her new baby which weighs some 90 pounds. It's the fourth hippo born in the zoo and can already swim and play around. Mama nurses it under water.

Nepal Ready For Reforms

New Delhi, Nov. 29.

Top leaders of the Indian and Nepalese governments met here today in an effort to reach agreement on Nepal's future, as reports reaching New Delhi said the Chinese Communists renewed their march on Lhasa, the Tibetan capital.

An official communique said that the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, and his deputy, Vallabhbhai Patel, met the Nepalese Defence Minister, K. C. Kasier, and the Foreign Minister for a "friendly exchange."

The Nepalese agreed with India that reforms should be made in the feudal State but rejected a time limit for carrying out such reforms.

The English-language newspaper "The Statesman" said that reports from Kalimpong indicated the boy Dalai Lama, head of the Tibetan State, was contemplating fleeing his capital of Lhasa in face of advancing Chinese Communists. Chinese forces have reached the area of Giamdo Dong, 120 miles east of Lhasa.—United Press.

Pentagon Not Worried

Washington, Nov. 29.

An Army spokesman today cautioned against "over-pessimism" about the United Nations military reverses in Korea.

At a Pentagon briefing he said: "We have been in much worse situations and have come out of them all right." The situation is serious "but this does not mean that all is lost, by any means." He said while the United Nations forces have withdrawn generally, it has been orderly. He described the withdrawal as "not of great distance."

In reply to questions the spokesman said there had been no talk around the Pentagon of the United Nations troops either evacuating from Korea or withdrawing below the 38th Parallel.—United Press.

Korea Puts The Coffee Up

New York, Nov. 29.

New Yorkers today paid ten cents (6d.) for their traditional five cents cup of coffee—all because of the war developments in Korea.

The city's leading chain of restaurants, which had stuck to its five-cent cup throughout a series of recent jumps in the price of coffee beans, has finally announced a hundred per cent rise.—Reuter.

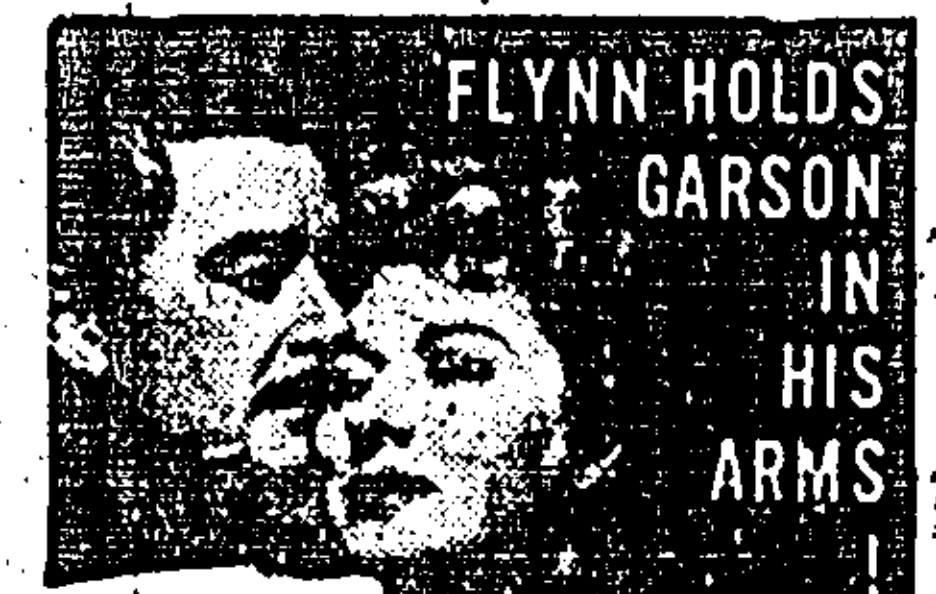
Check-Up Shocks Taxi Owners

Cairo, Nov. 29.

Cairo's 3,000 taxis went off the streets today following a surprise police checkup on taximeters in the last few days.—Reuter.

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British Relations With Spain

London, Nov. 29.

Mr Ernest Davies, Foreign Under-Secretary, declined in the House of Commons today to undertake abolition of visas for travellers between Britain and Spain.

It was a matter which the British Ambassador could discuss when appointed, he said.

Asked when the British Ambassador would be appointed, Mr Davies said that there were administrative conditions and considerations upon which it was necessary to seek the Spanish Government's agreement.—Reuter.

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Quick Delivery

Brisbane, Nov. 29. The doctor yelled "Confinement case," to the pursuing motor police patrol. They waved him on.

At the address given the doctor learned that his patient was at her mother's place.

The doctor sped back on his tracks and in a few minutes again met the patrol. "Quick, wasn't it?" one policeman asked. — Reuter.

New French Drive In Indo-China

Saigon, Nov. 29. French troops today began a drive to recapture the outpost of Chupaisan, abandoned two days ago by its garrison of 50 men to a strong force of Communist rebels.

A French military spokesman here said the attacking column was pushing eastward toward the Vietminh-held post without opposition although large rebel forces are known to be in the area.

Elsewhere in the western Indo-Chinese peninsula activity was limited to patrol skirmishes from which the French emerged with few casualties.

The spokesman reported Vietminh troops were fleeing before a steady advance begun earlier this week in the Songtray river area. These operations include several battalions of French and Vietminh troops. — United Press.

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Tickets will be on sale at the Hongkong Hotel
as from Friday, December 1.

Chinese Red Intervention A**GUNTHER STEIN DEPORTED**

London, Nov. 29. Mr Gunther Stein, European correspondent of the Hindustan Times of Delhi and its associated group of papers in India, arrived in London this afternoon after being deported from France on the orders of the French Government.

Mr Stein in a statement here said that he was prevented from contacting the British or Indian Embassies and given two hours to get ready before being taken to a Channel port yesterday.

Mr Gunther Stein is a naturalised British citizen. Mr Stein said: "There was no accusation whatsoever against me of ever having done anything to harm the interests of France or indeed any government other than that of imperialist Japan."

"This 'French' case against me was evidently American-directed and certainly American-desired."

Mr Stein continued: "The questions put by the French Security police were word by word based upon the notorious U.S. Army release of February 22, 1949."

That document tried to connect two writers objective towards the new China and relatively influential in America—Agnes Smedley, whom the resulting persecution drove to her death, and myself—to the large spy ring of the Soviet Union in pre-war Japan.

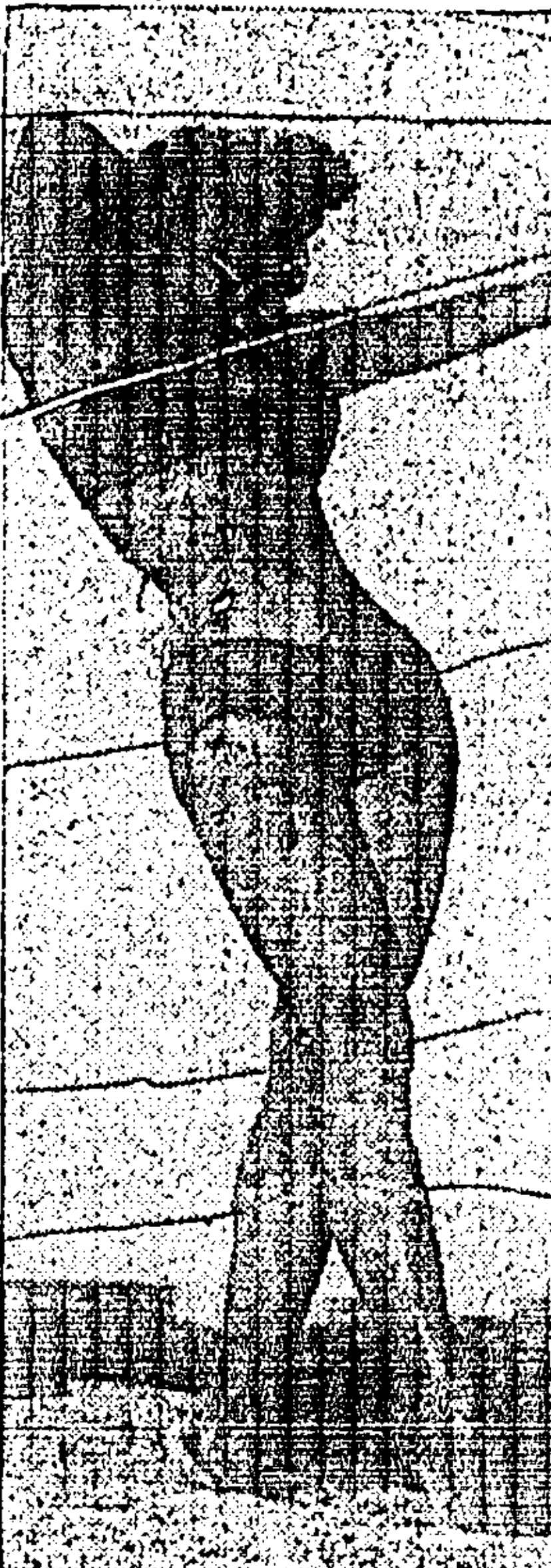
"I categorically denied and I deny again, those charges allegedly obtained from tortured prisoners of the Japanese police."

Mr Stein said: "I shall fight for the revocation of this deportation order by a government that can have nothing against me and which has subscribed to the United Nations principles of freedom of the Press and its correspondents." — Reuter.

Israel Premier In Greece

Athens, Nov. 29. The Prime Minister of Israel, Mr Ben Gurion, arrived in Athens by air from Lydda today for a short holiday in Greece. The visit was an informal one.

Mr Ben Gurion, it was believed, would leave Greece next Sunday after visiting archaeological sites. — Reuter.

Hold That Pose?

Mara Corday, 19, of Pasadena, California, has just been named Miss Chiropractic Health Week by the International Chiropractors Association of Davenport, Iowa. The boys have something there.

Noise Park Urged

London, Nov. 29. Lord Horder, the King's physician, suggested today that a sort of national park should be set up "Where the most primitive citizens may 'let loose' and make noises to their heart's content."

He was speaking on the bad effects of noise on health and human efficiency.

Lord Horder, who is Chairman of the British Noise Abatement League, declared: "It is pleasant not only to play the fool but also to make a jolly din—in the proper place."

He said noise wore down the human nervous system so that both the natural resistance to disease and the natural power of recovery from diseases were lowered. — Reuter.

Treason Trial In Prague

Rome, Nov. 29. The Rome Catholic newspaper Quotidia said today that the Prague treason trial of nine Catholic churchmen was planned to suppress the two leading Czechoslovak archbishops, Monsignor Joseph Beran of Prague and Monsignor Joseph Motgear of Olomouc.

The newspaper, which is said to reflect the Vatican views, described the trial as "a Czech diabolic attempt to eradicate the heroic resistance of the Catholic clergy in Czechoslovakia." — Reuter.

Dutch Army Mission In Indonesia

The Hague, Nov. 29. The Dutch military mission, which will be in Indonesia for three years to assist in building up the Indonesian forces, will consist of about 2,000 men of all three services, it was officially stated here today. — Reuter.

Face-Saving Device?

Washington, Nov. 29.

A high American military official expressed the opinion that Communist China could easily overrun Korea as well as all South-East Asia if the Peking Government wanted to launch an all-out military effort in those two areas.

But he did not believe that was the intention of the Chinese Communists, at least at this time.

This military source, well-grounded in Far Eastern affairs, expressed the opinion that the Chinese Reds' intervention in Korea, although on a considerable scale, was still only a local action designed to provide a face-saving backdrop for diplomatic negotiations to secure concessions from the West.

So far as South-East Asia is concerned, this officer said, the American view is that if the Chinese Communists launched an all-out attack directed at Burma, Thailand, Indo-China and Malaya, the United States could do nothing to block them and should not waste men and money trying. But American arms and other aid can hold South-East Asia from the Reds if the menace is confined to local Communist uprisings in these various countries.

This is the theory behind the current American programme of providing military and economic aid to South-East Asian countries trying to subdue indigenous Communist revolutions. In general some progress was being made against the Reds in the area.

American officials make no secret of the fact that they view the military situation in Indo-China as very serious. But they continually express hope that the recent concessions made to the Vietnam Government of Bao Dai by the French will result in more local support of French and native forces fighting Ho Chi-minh's Communists and that American military aid will turn the tide of the battle.

Officials here who have surveyed the situation, place part of the blame for the situation in Indo-China on Bao Dai and part on the French. They contend the French have been rather slow to implement their promise of autonomy for the three States of Vietnam, but that, on the other hand, Bao Dai has not been very cooperative until just recently.

AID FROM CHINA

American officials realised, however, that Vietnam does not have enough educated officials to run the country without the French yet and that there is, therefore, some reason for the reluctance of the French to go too fast in turning over power.

The consensus of American military men who have visited Indo-China recently is that, if all French military and civilian personnel withdrew from Indo-China at this time, Ho would control the entire country within 48 hours. Lack of trained Vietnam personnel extends to the armed forces too, American officials said. Although a training programme is in effect, it is proceeding very slowly.

American observers who recently visited Indo-China said there was little doubt that the Chinese Communists are giving Ho's forces considerable aid in the way of equipment and training in China. It is not clear whether Ho is taking his orders direct from Peking now. His forces throughout Indo-China are estimated to number about 100,000.

United States officials who recently visited Malaya reported that the British are doing an

excellent job in holding down Communist activity and striving for closer integration of the Malayan Federation. But they think that it is going to be a long, hard struggle because of the guerilla nature of the fighting in the dense jungles. Their only criticism of the British action there was of a technical military nature.

CHINESE INFILTRATION

The Americans asserted the British had not learned how to secure a maximum effect of their air power against the jungle guerillas. They contended that British aircraft, by indiscriminate attacks in the jungle, were killing their own patrols as often as the enemy.

These American officials noted there was considerable infiltration of Chinese Communists into Malaya to bolster the Red cause.

Although the "bandits" number only 4,000, they have been able to secure considerable support, by extortion, from the Chinese population of Malaya which constitutes 46 percent of the population of the peninsula.

In Thailand, the army is described by American observers as being very good at the lower levels but poor at the top echelon where, it is said, generals often engage in politics rather than in military activities. — United Press.

AID FOR TITO AS A LEVER

Washington, Nov. 29.

General Omar Bradley today urged Congress to exploit for the own benefit of the United States the break between Yugoslavia and Russia by rushing emergency food shipments to Marshal Tito.

General Bradley spoke to the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff made his plea shortly after President Truman formally asked Congress for \$38,000,000 to feed Yugoslavia and help it to resist Soviet aggression.

General Bradley said the proposed relief programme may serve as a lever to help the United States attain some of her national objectives.

Defence Secretary George Marshall, in a letter to the Committee, said it is very important that Tito's 30-division army, which he called the largest in Europe outside Russia, remain militarily effective and friendly to the Western powers.

General Bradley testified that Tito's army could be quite effective in stemming a Russian attack on Europe. Tito was leaning to the United States and the Yugoslav army was well-equipped and could be quite effective defensively.

There was more than wishful thinking in the move to line up the Communist leader against the Kremlin in the event of war in Europe. — United Press.

Duchess In Geneva

Athens, Nov. 29.

The Duchess of Kent, after six weeks in Greece, left here today by air for Geneva. — Reuter.

One Way Of Looking At It

Korea, Nov. 29.
General Walton Walker, American 8th Army commander, said tonight: "The assault launched by the 8th Army five days ago probably saved our forces from a trap which might well have destroyed them. Had we waited, probably the 200,000 Chinese troops thrown against our lines would have increased within a short time to double that strength. — Reuter.

Big Three Consider Approach To Stalin

London, Nov. 29.
The Korean crisis has brought a grave world danger and the Big Three Western powers have decided to consider meeting Russia to achieve the peace for which mankind is praying, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, said today.

In a review of international affairs, Mr Bevin revealed that British, American and French representatives would meet next week to explore the possibility of meeting the Soviet representatives. His announcement followed reports from the Continent of mounting pressure for another approach to the Soviet leader, Marshal Josef Stalin, by the Western powers.

Mr Bevin's announcement of a meeting next week was coupled with the statement that Britain could not accept Russia's invitation to a Big Four meeting on the subject of Germany alone. He reiterated that Russia must show by deeds as well as words a constructive approach to world problems.

He added: "His Majesty's Government are ready to take part in any four-power meeting which has a genuine prospect of putting an end to the existing state and of bringing about friendship between the free world and the USSR."

Mr Bevin gave no details of the three-power meeting in Paris, but French sources said it would begin about the middle of the week and the three countries would probably be represented by Ambassadors or diplomats of equivalent rank.

Mr Bevin said the future of Germany was very important but it would be only a part of what would have to be discussed at any useful four-power meeting.

"We have been in continuous consultation with the French and United States Governments and the three powers decided to hold a meeting in Paris to consider the possibilities of fruitful discussions with the Soviet Union," said Mr Bevin.

Mr Bevin received support from the Conservative deputy



IN THE MIDST OF WAR—A Korean mother pauses during her washing in a river bed just outside Taegu to nurse her baby. The scene of this peaceful incident is not far from the section where South Korean troops established a roadblock at Pyongsu, cutting off North Koreans and trapping them farther south between Pyongsu and Taegu.

CHINESE COMMUNISTS KEEPING UP BOYCOTT

Lake Success, Nov. 29.

The Communist Chinese delegates refused to take their seats for Wednesday's Security Council session called to resume discussion of the problems of Formosa and Korea.

As Council President Alex Biebler convened the meeting, he invited, in accord with practice, the Chinese Communists and the South Koreans to take their places at the table. Colonel Ben Limb, the South Korean Foreign Minister, took his place at one end of the horse-shoe mahogany desk. General Wu Hsiu-chuan followed suit, but he sat with the members of his delegation to one side, and the seat behind the marker "Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China" remained vacant.

Colonel Limb was listed as the first speaker in the debate, and the Chinese Communists explained privately to officials they would not participate in the Council's proceedings so long as Korea was under discussion.

Mr Pu Shan, speaking for the nine-member Chinese delegation, said the group would take their place in the Council's discussion when the debate returned to the subject of Formosa.

The meeting proceeded, and Colonel Limb accused Peking of "inviting cataclysmic disaster to mankind by its insane, immoral and monstrous conduct."

FANTASTIC CHARGE

The Council heard a message from the North Korean Government charging Ameri-

can forces with atrocities and "bestial reprisals" in Korea.

Mr Jacob Malik, the Soviet delegate, requested that before any other business the telegram—from the North Korean Minister—should be read out.

As no other Council member objected to Mr Malik's proposal, Mr Alex Biebler (Yugoslavia), requested Mr Konstantine Ginchenko, Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Security Council affairs, to read out the 1,300-word cable.

Mr Biebler extended the usual invitation to the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic and the Republic of Korea to take their seats at the table, but General Wu Hsiu-chuan did not take his seat.

WON'T TAKE PART

Instead, he continued to sit in the seats to the side of the Council table reserved for interested officials.

A United Nations official said that the official explanation for General Wu's explanation was that he had declined to take the seat he had occupied yesterday and the day before because the Council was discussing the Korean question.

He had said in his speech yesterday that he would not take part in the Korean debate as it was at present worded on the Council's agenda.

The official said that General Wu had intimated that he would

take his seat when the Council again referred to his charge of American aggression in Formosa.—United Press and Reuter.

Centurion Tanks For Egyptians

London, Nov. 29.

The Defence Minister, Mr Emanuel Shinwell, told the House of Commons today that Britain had delivered nine Centurion tanks to Egypt. Seven left Britain in May and two in October.

Last week a number of Labour Members of Parliament "revolted" against the decision to send tanks to Egypt while King Farouk was pressing for British troops to quit the Suez Canal zone.

In face of this pressure, the Government had decided not to send any more until after the talks between the Foreign Secretary and the Egyptian Foreign Minister.

Mr Shinwell said that Egypt was the only country outside the Commonwealth to which these modern tanks had been delivered.—Reuter.

Peace Or War Vote Stir

Lake Success, Nov. 29.

Practically every delegation to the United Nations, the Indian delegation among them, was today in continuous touch with their Government and in contact with other leading diplomats on the eve of a "peace or war" vote by the Security Council.

Screaming headlines in the newspapers announcing further reverses for the United Command in Korea heralded a day of fateful decision.—Reuter.

HCL Affects Automat

New York, Nov. 29.

The soaring cost of living was brought home to the common man today.

A few hours before the Bureau of Labour Statistics in Washington announced that the cost of living had advanced to 174.8 percent of the 1935-39 average, automats did away with the five-cent cup of coffee. It now takes two nickels in the slot, instead of one, to start the coffee flowing.—United Press.

Aly And Rita On African Tour

Madrid, Nov. 29.

Prince Aly Khan and his wife, film actress Rita Hayworth, left here today for a tour which will take them to North Africa, the Near East and South Africa.

From Madrid they are travelling by car to Cordoba, Seville and Granada on their way to Gibraltar.—Reuter.

NANCY

Some Windup!

By Ernie Bushmiller



GLAMORGAN & ADELAIDE MOVE TO BRIGHTEN UP CRICKET

London, Nov. 29.

Cricketers are lacking in incentive in the opinion of many in Britain who see this famous old British sport on the down-grade.

Whether that be true or not, either in respect of the question of incentive or the quality of the play, none can deny that it is incentive which helps to keep all sportsmen on their toes.

Cricket officials on both sides of the world can be said to be appreciative of this fact as may be shown by the action taken in Britain and Australia.

Next summer the men of Glamorgan have been promised a share in the profits made by their county club. In Adelaide, in order to promote brighter play in minor cricket, teams will be credited with points for runs scored and wickets taken.

In making their announcement, the Glamorgan County Club made it clear that those who contributed most to the club's financial success would receive a correspondingly larger share of the profits.

The Australian share is to add to the ordinary match points

awarded special points for every run scored and wicket taken. There are many in Britain who would like to see a similar scheme adopted in the County Championship.

Professional football players in Britain read about the Glamorgan scheme with considerable interest and envy. Most of them have felt for a long time that they ought to participate in the profits of their club, a view which is shared by many others besides the players.

BETTER PLAN

Indeed, it would probably be a much better plan for the player to get a certain percentage of the profits each year than a larger flat weekly wage which is being generally claimed.

That the big names in soccer deserve considerably more than they get is the view of nearly everyone connected with the sport. The difficulty has been to formulate a scheme which would be fair to all concerned.

A share of the profits would be a way out but whether it would be possible to allot these on a sliding scale is another matter. This would cause considerable jealousy and it should not be forgotten that the goalkeeper might really be the man who had scored the winning goal.

He might well have indicated the scoring movement.—Reuter.



International Rugby Selection —With A Difference

By HYLTON CLEAVER

New policy of the Welsh rugby selectors in not having called upon any established internationals for the Probables v. Possibles Trial makes a talking point.

Many have argued in the past that nothing is gained by including in these early trials the vintage players whose ability has been proved over and over again and who are of more use to their clubs; that to play in such trials has an enervating effect; and that to be crocked in them is exasperating.

I agree that players whose caps run into double figures need not be seen in pick-up games to be judged in form or out.

But the point which is most important is that the ability of the "discovery" to play as well in international company as for his club, cannot be assessed if he is seen in a trial only against the same type of player as himself and not against the stars who can test him to the limit.

TRIAL HORSES

The purpose of including internationals in early trials is not to see how they play but how newcomers play against them.

In the case of Wales, the majority of the national side has only just returned from tour, and it would seem invidious to fling all 13 into a jolly party at Pontypridd designed to find the best people to take their places.

What will happen now is that the Welsh selectors will watch the hopefuls fight it out among themselves then "The Rest" and pit that team against the "old order" playing as Wales.

The few "finds" who survive this double test may force their way into the team which must defend the triple crown and may thereby squeeze out some tourist who strikes the selectors as seeming stale.

England will not, I think, follow this example. They provided only three caps for the tour.

Our further point is that Wales has so far no county championship. Good youngsters have less chance of being seen

in representative football than Englishmen: trials provide their only opportunity other than club football.

I understand that a new effort is now to be made to start a Welsh county championship; another English example Wales are to follow is Seven-A-Side football Cardiff are to organise a first tournament this season. —(London Express Service)

Scottish League Beats English At Ibrox Park

Glasgow, Nov. 29.

The Scottish League gained their first inter-league victory over the English Football League since 1938 by winning 1-0 at Ibrox Park, Glasgow today.

The winning goal came after two minutes of the second half when Gamond's centre was quickly flighted into the net by McPhail.

The game was undistinguished and the crowd of 75,000 found satisfaction in the Scottish victory but in nothing else. There were few moments above the ordinary.

As a guide to the England-Scotland international match in April, the game was of little value, particularly as the greasy conditions were so different from those likely to be encountered at Wembley Stadium.—Reuter.

16 Challengers Likely For Thomas Cup

London, Nov. 29.

India has already officially entered her challenge for the Thomas Cup, badminton's equivalent to the Davis Cup of tennis, and so leads the way for those countries who will fight next year for the honour of playing the holders of the Cup, Malaya, in the spring of 1952.

The latest form suggests that India should have little trouble in winning the new Pacific Zone finals, where other contestants are expected to be the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand, but hopes of her appearing as ultimate challenger to Malaya are not so sanguine.

Although no definite assurances regarding the ultimate list of competitors in the new three Zones (the former Pacific Zone has been divided to avoid excessive travelling in the early ties) have as yet been received, experts think that the United States and Denmark will join India as Zone visitors.

LIKELY FINALISTS

The United States is expected to defeat Canada in her Zone and Denmark should resist any challenge to her winning against the European Zone which is expected to provide, as usual, the most matches.

Entries for the European Zone are definitely expected from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, France, Norway and Sweden to challenge Denmark, and there is possibility that the list will be augmented by teams entered by Belgium and South Africa.

Entries for the Pacific Zone close on January 1 next, while the closing date for the American and European Zones is June 15.

India, in the latest contest for the international Badminton Championship, played in the American Zone and was defeated by Canada at Toronto by seven matches to two.

Malaya defeated Denmark to take the Cup in 1949, and has already been established as the "favourite" for the new series.

Wong Peng-soon, the Malayan No. 1, won the English Championship Singles last year, and is expected to lead his country again.—Reuter.

Rugger Results

London, Nov. 29, and Rugby Union results in matches played today were: Guy's Hospital 5, London University 3. The Army 17, Civil Service 0. United Services, Portsmouth 23, Royal Marine Corps 0. Reuter.

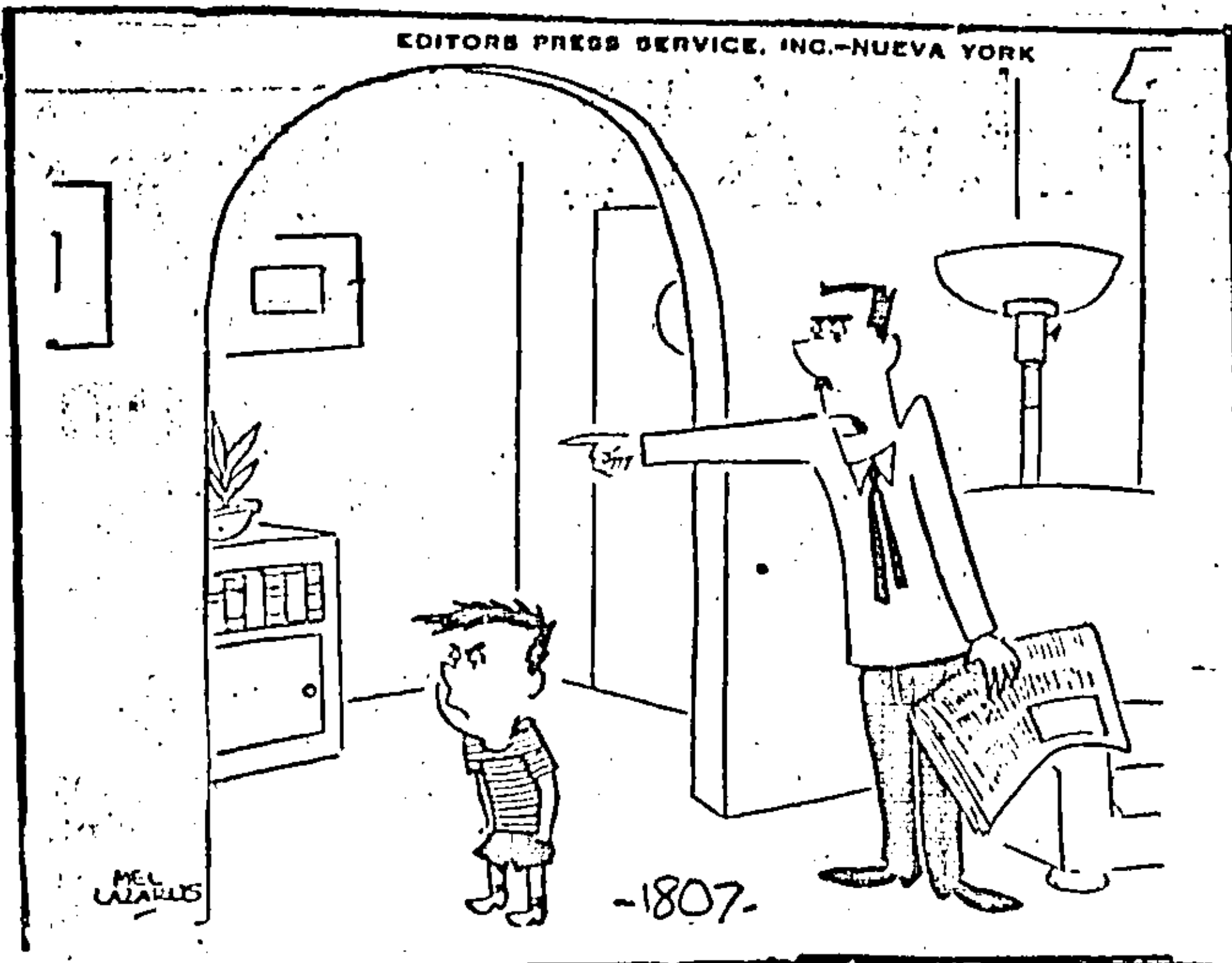
DARK BLUES WIN

London, Nov. 29, and Oxford beat Cambridge 4-1 to gain their fourth successive victory in the Inter-University squash rackets match here today.—Reuter.

IT'S A COMPLETE WASHOUT



Stanley Ross, six, stares unhappily out the window at the rain which washed out his anticipated football match in San Antonio, Texas. Even Ragmop, his dog of unknown lineage, finds it tough to cheer up his unhappy young owner.



"Do as your mother says... you're no better than I am....!"

COMMUNISM AND BRAIN-WORKERS

By William Power

There are indications that to a few brain-workers (mostly of a denationalised type) outside the Iron Curtain, the Soviet realm, despite its repellent political ideology, presents some attractions.

What these attractions may be, or seem to be, is a question of some interest for the free countries of the West.

Lenin himself, the founder of the Soviet State, was essentially an intellectual, though in literary and artistic matters his tastes were what we should call Victorian. His appeal to the proletariat was combined with an appeal to his fellow-intellectuals.

He entrusted them with the task of educating the whole of the people, and his object, from the start, was to give them a higher status and greater economic security than they had ever possessed in any country.

A SCANDAL

That in itself was a worthy object. One of the scandals of European civilisation, particularly since the end of the era of royal, aristocratic and ecclesiastical patronage, had been the neglect, frustration, and actual starvation of many fine authors, scholars, scientists, artists and musicians. It was a tragic record.

Brain workers of approved merit in the Soviet realm were provided with employment and given special privileges in regard to emoluments, housing and so forth. In a country like Hungary, one is informed, the patronage of artists by the State, trade unions, etc., has increased to such an extent that all public buildings are being handsomely designed and adorned and artists can scarcely meet the demand for their services.

But this liberal treatment of brain-workers has heavy "strings" attached to it. The intellectuals are servants of the Soviet State, and all their efforts must be directed towards its strengthening and glorification.

Individual experiment and speculation are prohibited. General and philosophical history has had to be re-written on Soviet and Marxist lines. The free play of critical humour is forbidden. Artists and musicians have to produce the kind of thing of which Stalin and the average member of the Communist Party would approve. Even biology has had to toe the line.

Under Stalin and the Politburo there has been a systematic elimination of the genuinely intellectual element from the Government and all kinds of colleges. The hopes entertained for the popular theatre and concert-hall have not been fulfilled. Good films are scarce, and few people can afford to see them. Life, for most people, has be-

come a grey vacuum, penetrated only by the anti "capitalist" propaganda that constantly rains and dins upon the whole population. Anti-war petitions go side by side with a militarising uncomfortably reminiscent of Nazi Germany.

Only inorganic science is exempt from Marxian manipulations. In that department investigators are free to follow the line of actual experiment, with the full assistance of the State, and with the central object of increasing its material power.

It is admitted that in the majority of countries the most gifted of brain-workers do not receive honour and reward commensurate with their abilities and their value to the world. Baird, of television, is a case in point. In the arts, there is need for a re-organisation of patronage and employment.

SLAVE STATE

But I am certain that in the free countries there are very few brain-workers who would sell their talents, knowledge and souls to a slave State for money and social status. Such criminal madness would have other reasons, personal or political.

There are always in the world one or two brilliant but ill-balanced people so embittered by the inevitable anomalies and stupidities of the free life around them that they acclaim a regime that seems to repress what they dislike and force on mankind their own pet ideas.

One cannot forget Russia's great stand against Germany. But what has she liberated? She has made a big part of the world a bleak prison. That the ideas of the Politburo can commend themselves to any real intellectual is inconceivable.

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

RUBBER PRICE MAKES RECORD DAILY GAIN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

London, Nov. 29.

Rubber is again more than five shillings a lb. in London. Today's rise of sevenpence a lb. was the biggest ever recorded in one day—and unless there is a sudden turn for the better in the Korean situation the price will probably continue to climb.

Today's advance in price to 5/1d followed a spurt of 30 cents in Singapore.

The market was nominal and not many buyers came forward to transact business at the new price.

The news from Korea hung like a pall over the Stock Exchange. Biggest slump was in Japanese bonds. At one time prices dropped as much as seven points but later losses had been reduced to around five points.

Most gilt-edged prices were marked down and there were losses in all other sections of the market. The list of latest available prices this afternoon shows that nearly all share quoted registered losses ranging from 6d to 12/6d. There is not a single "plus" sign in the list. Rubber shares were among the first to slump.

Singapore, Nov. 29.

The price of rubber made a

record-breaking spurt on Wednesday following reports of United States planes bombing Manchuria one hour before the close. Business offering was at 198 cents a pound, with no sellers. This 26-cent jump over Tuesday's closing was the biggest increase in a single day in the history of the Singapore market. The market was in virtual chaos, pending denial of the Manchurian bombing.—United Press.

CLOSING PRICES

Singapore, Nov. 29.

Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:—

Number 1 rubber, per lb November	203-204
December	198-199
January (1951)	192-193
Number 2 rubber, November	197-198
Number 3 rubber, November	191-192
Number 4 rubber, November	184-185
Spot rubber, unbled	204-205
Black crepe	155-159
No. 1 pale crepe	208-213

—United Press.

London Shares Slump

London, Nov. 29.

The stock markets collapsed at the opening on Wednesday under the threat of war. British Government stocks fell more than £1 and Japanese bonds slumped by as much as £5, while leading oil shares lost four percent of their value.

Industrial shares showed some resistance, but then they also gave away under the strain. Rubber, tin, copper and gold shares joined the downward rush. —United Press.

Grain Price Easier

Chicago, Nov. 29.

The uncertainty of the war situation continued to influence grain futures with the market developing an easier trend after a steady to firm opening. Export dealings included 5,000 tons of the United Kingdom purchase of U.S. corn. As a result of the Korean reverses many traders felt that Government action on commodity price controls will be forthcoming shortly.

Wheat closed ½ to 1¼ lower, corn was ½ to 1½ lower, oats ¾ to 1¼ lower, rye ¾ to 2¾ lower and soybeans 5¼ to 7 lower.

Prices closed today as follows:—

Wheat—price per bushel	
Spot	2.26
December	2.26¼-½
March (1951)	2.30½
May	2.30½-½
July	2.24½-½
Corn	
Spot	1.62¾
December	1.62¾-½
March (1951)	1.63¾
May	1.63¾-½
July	1.63¾-½
Rye	
December	1.44-1.43¾
May (1951)	1.52¼
Oats	
December	93¼-93
March (1951)	7½-1½
New York flour—per 200 sack	\$12.30.—United Press.

London Tin Eases Off

London, Nov. 29.

After a hectic start in the tin market this morning, prices tended to ease. The backward action narrowed considerably from Tuesday night's all-time record high. Turnover was 135 tons, including 25 tons for spot.

Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:—

Spot tin, buyers	1,140
Spot tin, sellers	1,145
Business done at	1,150-1,145
Three-months tin, buyers	1,055
Three-months tin, sellers	1,060
Business done at	1,100-1,070
Settlement	1,145

—United Press.

HCL Reaches A New Peak

Washington, Nov. 29.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics announced on Wednesday that the cost of living index rose 6/10 of one percent on October 15, compared with September 15, thus reaching an all-time high.

An estimated 80,000 General Motors salaried employees will receive an additional \$55 cost of living increase for the period between December 1, 1950, and March 1, 1951. In Pittsburgh, the United States Steel Corporation announced it has offered 170,000 employees a wage increase which the CIO steel workers are considering.

On October 15, the consumers' price index hit 174.8 percent, 1935-39 average, breaking the previous record set in August and September, 1948.—United Press.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov. 29.

The Korean situation, plus fears of growing international tension, imparted strength to the Bombay bullion market on Tuesday.

Spot gold opened at 109 rupees 6 annas. Silver opened at 181 rupees 4 annas, closing at 182 rupees 10 annas. —United Press.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: South.

Game all.

N.

♠ 8 7 6

♣ K J 8 3

♦ K 6

♠ 10 7 4 2

W. E.

♠ A 4 2

♣ Q 9 6 4

♦ 9 8 7 5

♠ K 6

♠ J 10 5 3

♣ A 10 7 5 2

♦ 3

♠ J 5

S.

♠ K Q

♠ A Q J 10 4 2

♠ A Q 9 8 3

This hand illustrates the principle of responding to a two-bid. South opens Two Diamonds and North bids two Hearts, as he would have responded One Heart to a bid of One Diamond; but had the opening bid been Two Spades, North should respond Two No Trumps, or Three Spades.

South rebids Three Clubs and North raises to Four Clubs. South bids Four Diamonds, but North is too weak to show ♦ K and signs off in Five Clubs.

West leads ♠ A followed by ♠ 4. South must play ♠ A at trick 3 in case West has ♠ K bar.

He then enters dummy with ♠ K and leads ♠ 4. If he tries to make an overtrick by finessing ♠ Q (after ♦ K), West can defeat the contract by giving East a ruff in Diamonds.

London Express Service.

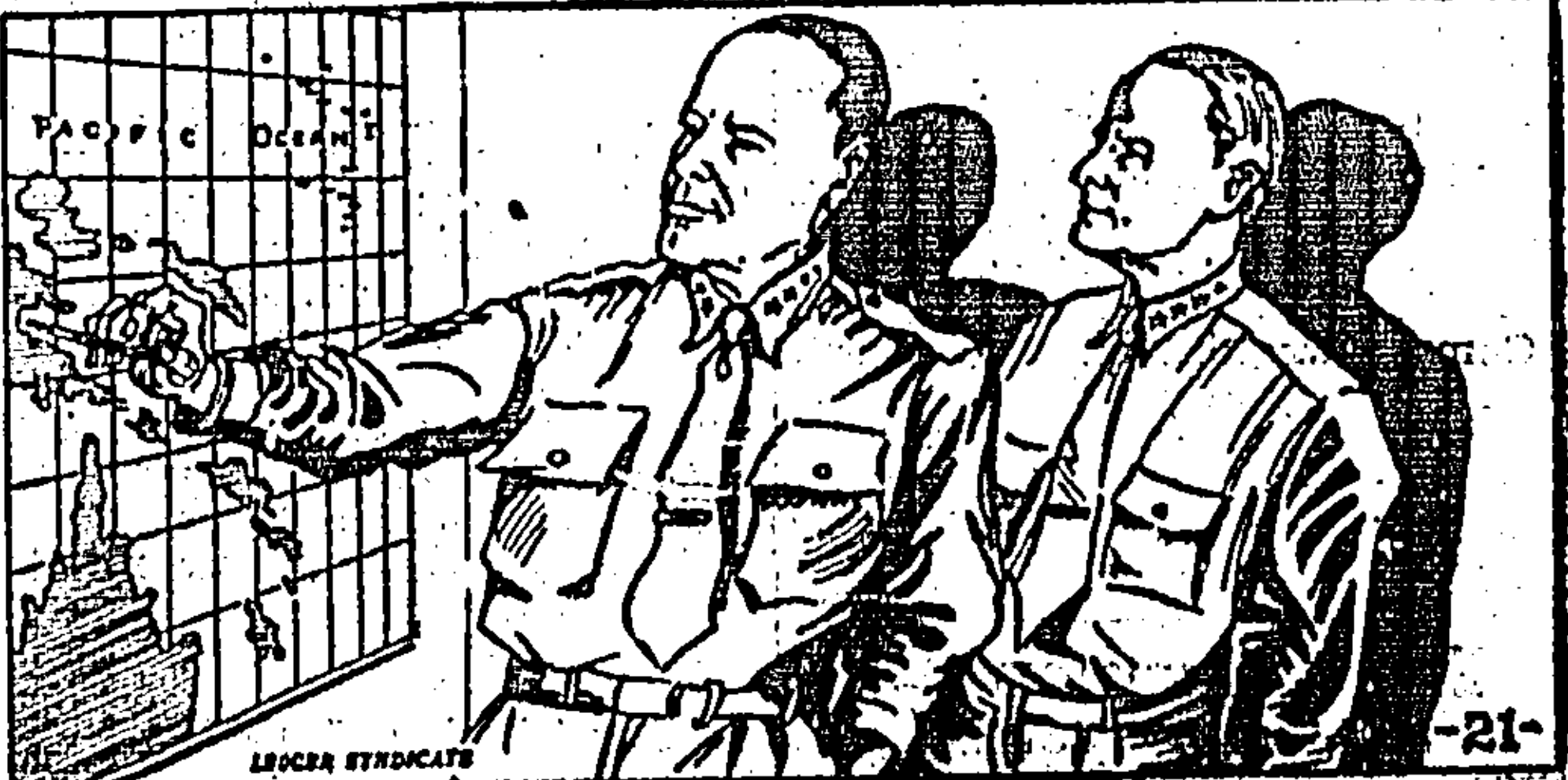
BACKGROUNDS: Douglas MacArthur No. 21

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER & NORMAN MYERS



Wading ashore on Pacific islands became a MacArthur trademark. During the Leyte landing, a vessel was unloading cargo when a small landing boat approached. A signalman told the boat to get out quickly. The order was ignored; the boat pushed ahead—and struck bottom 15 yards off shore.

A lieutenant requested a "duck" to rescue his passengers. But the beachmaster shouted: "Wait in, the water's fine." The boat's ramp lowered and into the waist deep water walked MacArthur. To the stunned beachmaster the General of the Army said "Good morning. How're things going?"



Reconquest of the Philippines, where the Japanese had 500,000 dead, was barely a beginning of the road to Tokyo. MacArthur planned to use Philippine bases for the assault. He would land on Kyushu, nearest of the Japanese home islands, after securing several island bases lying in between.

While the high command in Washington felt an assault on the Japanese home islands would be terribly costly in human life, MacArthur calculated he could do it with minimum loss. He planned to reach Kyushu by November 1945. He was there before then by a route he never dreamed of.

BEVIN SUPPORTS MACARTHUR

"Most Serious" Foreign Affairs Debate Opens In Commons

Britain Still Seeking Korean Political Solution

London, Nov. 29.

Mr Ernest Bevin, Foreign Minister, opening the debate on foreign affairs in the House of Commons this afternoon, declared: "I think it will be agreed by the whole House that this debate we are to have in the next two days is one of the most serious and therefore the most responsible that we have had on foreign affairs for some time."

Flats Given Away!

London, Nov. 29.

A 75-year-old London property owner has just given away 120 flats in the East End because he is "tired of losing money on them".

The flats, in Stepney and Shoreditch, have rents which have been pegged at 12 shillings and 18 shillings since before the Second World War.

Under the Rent Restrictions Act, money spent on repairs cannot be recovered by raising the rent.

So the owner, Mr W. Pilbrow, has presented the flats to two building foremen who can do the repairs themselves, saying that if they can make money on the flats after that, they are welcome to it.—Reuter.

Protect Youths From Reds

Frankfurt, Nov. 29.

German authorities in the British zone are taking what they call "constructive counter-measures" to protect German youth against Communist youth propaganda, an official British report said.

The Lower Saxony Government has worked out a plan to aid unemployed youth in the Watenstedt-Salzgitter area, near the Anglo-Soviet border. This industrial area has been a special target of Communist propaganda because of dismantling at the former Hermann Goering steel works. The British officially ended dismantling last September.—Reuter.

Export Of Planes Stopped

London, Nov. 29.

The Minister of Defence, Mr Emanuel Shinwell, said today that 14 aircraft bought by the Syrian Government in this country could not be delivered "in present conditions."

In a written reply to a question in the House of Commons, he said that two of the aircraft were finished and the remainder still under construction.

"In view of the changed circumstances resulting from the increased armament needs of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth and the North Atlantic Treaty Powers, it will not be possible to authorise delivery of these aircraft in present conditions," he said.—Reuter.

Ex-Servicemen On Hunger Strike

Athens, Nov. 29.

Sixty-two Greek ex-servicemen, recently appointed by the Ministry of Economy as temporary employees, occupied the top floor of the Ministry today and proclaimed a hunger strike until the Government gives them permanent appointments.—Reuter.

"I say that, because the difficulties that exist in the world at the moment affect so many parts of it as well as the contestants in certain areas."

"This brings immediately to our minds the dangers that may arise unless this whole problem is handled with great care and responsibility by everybody."

Mr Bevin dealt immediately with the situation in Asia. "Ever since we took office and I think before, the British Government have been impressed by the great difficulties which confronted us in arriving at a suitable settlement on this great continent of Asia."

"The Communists utilised for their purpose to a very great extent the emergence of nationalist feelings and harnessed it to their cause."

Mr Bevin said that the objectives of the British policy in Korea were the same as those set out before the United Nations, first, peace, second, a unified democratic governed Korea and third the rehabilitation of the country.

Recalling General MacArthur's appeal to the North Koreans to lay down their arms, Mr Bevin continued: "There need have been no hostilities in North Korea if the offer, which had the support of the United Nations, had been accepted."

"When they did not respond, it became necessary, in order that the purpose of the United Nations should be achieved, for the United Nations forces to restore peace and order in the whole of the country."

SUPPORTS MACARTHUR

Mr Bevin continued: "There has been I think some misunderstanding about the commander of the United Nations forces in Korea and about the nature of the instructions issued to him. I wish to assure the House that the objectives of General MacArthur are no more and no less than the objectives of the United Nations."

"It has been necessary to leave the control of operations very much in the hands of the United Nations commander, provided always that while his plans might involve questions of general policy, there must be proper consultations on such matters. This in fact is what has happened."

Mr Bevin then referred to the Chinese troops in North Korea, saying: "I do not pretend to know the Chinese motives or intentions. Why have they gone into Korea? Is there a Russian-Chinese conspiracy on a world-wide scale? I do not know the answer to these questions, but they cannot be absent from our minds in viewing this great problem."

SOLUTION POSSIBLE

"But I can say this: If the Chinese want to avoid a general war and if they show the slightest signs of a willingness to co-operate, in exploring a solution by peaceful means, I am satisfied that a solution can be found."

"The first essential is to stabilise the military situation and then to explore a political

settlement. If the Chinese are in the mind to co-operate, I am hopeful that an extension of these hostilities can be avoided."

"I have been in touch with the United States Government in the last 24 hours and the U.S. Government have reaffirmed that their purpose in Korea remains the same as our own, namely to resist aggression, to localise hostilities and to settle the Korean question on a basis satisfactory to the United Nations."

Asking whether the Chinese action was "due to some imaginary fear of an attack on Chinese territory", Mr Bevin continued: "I would remind the House of what was said in the east and west at the same time. That is still very much in my mind. The military developments in the last few days have not altered my opinion one bit, that it is on political lines we must seek the solution in the end."

PEKING RECOGNITION

On the question of British recognition of the Chinese Communist Government, Mr Bevin said: "We considered it was right to accept the facts of the situation, and for the better protection of our own interests that we have tried to establish relations on a normal and friendly footing."

"Unfortunately, we have not succeeded in establishing full diplomatic relations and to that extent our policy has not attained its objective."

"On the other hand, the fact that our representative in Peking has access to the Chinese authorities is, according to my view, an asset."

The debate continued.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN TREATY

Mr Bevin, in the debate, said Britain would adhere to the 1936 treaty "until and unless it can be amended or replaced by mutual agreement" when he referred to the differences with Egypt.

Mr Bevin announced that the United States, France and Britain would hold a three power meeting in Paris next week to work out detailed replies to the Russian note seeking a meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers.

On the question of German contribution to the defence of Western Europe, Mr Bevin declared: "We believe that the defence of Western Europe can only be assured by the closest collaboration between all North Atlantic countries."

Mr Bevin said that Britain could not accept the French proposal for a European army but added that Britain would not stand in the way if it were the wish of the French and other European governments to form such an army.—Reuter.



SHOWING HIM OFF—Mrs Lucille Davies holding up her frowning blue Persian, Priory Adonis, one of the 2,000 aristocratic cats at the Crystal Cat Show in London. Perhaps Adonis is frowning because of the great weight of fur. (Acme)

Curious British Ways Of Paying Rent

London, Nov. 29.

Once every year the Duke of Marlborough delivers to the King a small flag of white satin, emblazoned with fleurs-de-lis, as token rent for his rich Blenheim estate in Oxfordshire.

This is just one of the many curious ways in which rents are paid in Britain.

On the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo each year the Duke of Wellington hands the King another flag—a miniature French Tricolour—as rent for his estate of Strathfield Saye in Berkshire.

The estate was originally bought by the British nation for £260,000 as a gift to the man who defeated Napoleon.

It costs only a few Pounds each to have these small flags made. But the "service" rents on which some famous properties are held from the Crown make even smaller demands on their owners' pockets.

A snowball is the token rent paid to the King by the Lairds of the Scottish estate of Fowls. The rental snowball must be obtained, under the terms of the family's charter, from the mountain slopes of Ben Wyvis and is payable at the year's end.

Kidwelly Castle, one of the oldest in Wales, is held on condition that the King is given the services of a knight in full armour when visiting the district.

WHITE ROSE

The Duke of Atholl must pay a white rose to the Sovereign as rent for his Scottish estate.

The Marquis of Alibury holds Savernake Forest, Wiltshire, on condition that whenever the King goes hunting there, the Marquis must present him with an ivory cup.

Probably the strangest tenure on which any British property has ever been held was that of Sauchiemuir Castle, in Scotland. It was granted by King James IV of Scotland to Sir James Murray on condition that once a year he gave a drink to a ghost.

The ghost was that of the King's grandmother, said to return to the banquet hall every New Year's Eve to drink a glass of her favourite port.

Until the Castle was burned down a few years ago the custom of putting out wine for a thirsty ghost was faithfully observed.—Reuter.

Anglo-Egyptian Discussions

Cairo, Nov. 29.

Britain's Ambassador in Egypt, Sir Ralph Stevenson, today flew to London for consultation with the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, in connection with the Anglo-Egyptian talks on treaty revision.—Reuter.

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